leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Institute of Technology Act, 1961.

The question was put and the motion wad adopted.

DR. (SHRIMATI) RITA VERMA: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION

Seeking approval of continuation of Proclamation in respect of Manipur

गृह मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी) : मान्यवर, मैं संकल्प प्रस्तुत करता हूं :-

"यह सभा संविधान के अनुच्छेद 356 के अंतर्गत राष्ट्रपति द्वारा 2 जून, 2001को मणिपुर के संबध में जारी की गई उद्घोषणा को 2 दिसम्बर, 2001 से और 6 माह की अवधि के लिए प्रवृत्त रखने का अनुमोदन करती है।"

महोदय, मणिपर में 2 जून, को राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू हुआ था क्योंकि उच्चतम न्यायालय ने यह निर्णय दिया कि कहीं पर भी अगर राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू हो तो आरंभ में ही विधान सभा को भंग कर दिया जाएगा। तो माननीय संसद के दोनों सदनों में से कोई भी सदन राष्ट्रपति शासन के लागू किए जाने का अनुमोदन न करे तो एक दुविधा की स्थिति पैदा हो सकती है। जो भंग की हुई विधान सभा है वह वापस फिर से पुनर्जीवित होगी या नहीं होगी। इसीलिए उन्होंने अपने एक महत्वपूर्ण निर्णय में यह कहा कि आगे कहीं भी राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू करने का विचार सरकार करती है तो उचित होगा कि विधान सभा को भंग करके उसको सस्पेंशन में रखे। उसे एनीमेटिड सस्पेंशन में रखें जब तक कि उसकी पुष्टि संसद के दोनों सदनों द्वारा न हो जाए । इसीलिए वहां पर राष्ट्रपति शासन 2 जून को लागू हो गया । संसद के दोनों सदनों ने जुलाई के महीने में उसकी पुष्टि की इसलिए सितम्बर की 7 तारीख को विधान सभा भंग की गई । मुझे याद है कि उस समय भी जब बहस हुई थी तो सदन ने इस बात का आग्रह किया था कि हम आपके निर्णय की पुष्टि कर रहे हैं लेकिन मणिपुर की विधान सभा को भंग किया जाना चाहिए । यह उचित नहीं होगा कि उसे फिर से पुनर्जीवित करके वहां पर कोई सरकार बना दी जाए । तब सरकार ने आश्वासन दिया था कि हम उसे भंग करेंगे और उसे भंग किया गया । जब शीतकालीन अधिवेशन आरंभ होने वाला था तो उससे पहले वहां के राज्यपाल से इस बात की जानकारी ली गई कि छह महीने के राष्ट्रपति शासन का कार्यकाल 2 दिसम्बर को समाप्त होगा । 1 दिसम्बर के बाद वहां पर राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू नहीं हो सकेगा इसलिए राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू होने से पहले चुनाव करवाने की स्थिति क्या है ? वहां के राज्यपाल जी ने जो रिपोर्ट दी उसका सार यह है कि स्थिति में सुधार हुआ है लेकिन सुधार इतना नहीं हुआ है जिससे कहा जा सके कि सामान्य स्थिति आ गई है और वहां पर चुनाव करवाना संभव है । इसीलिए मेरी सिफारिश होगी कि छह महीने की अवधि के लिए इसे बढ़ाया जाए और उस काल में चुनाव करवाए जाएं तथा निर्वाचित विधान

सभा बनाकर एक निर्वाचित मंत्रिमंडल के सुपुर्द वहां का कार्यभार किया जाए । इस विषय पर पिछले सप्ताह दूसरे सदन में चर्चा हुई और दूसरे सदन ने इस प्रस्ताव की पुष्टि की । इसी कारण सामान्यत: यह सोचा गया था, क्योंकि यह कार्य 30 नवम्बर से पहले होना चाहिए इसीलिए सरकार की योजना थी कि पहले सप्ताह में ही दोनों सदनों में इस प्रस्ताव की पुष्टि हो जाए । इसी कारण से पिछले बृहस्पतिवार को ही यह प्रस्ताव यहां पर लगा था लेकिन यहां किसी कारण से उस दिन नहीं हो सका और तब निर्णय हुआ कि हम इसे मंगलवार को करें । मैं उसी के अनुसार आज यहां पर आया हूं और मैं आपसे इतना ही अनुरोध कर सकता हूं कि छह महीने की पुष्टि होने के बाद भी सरकार नहीं सोचती है कि जून के महीने तक इस स्थिति को चलाया जाए। यह बात सरकार के ध्यान में विशेषकर है कि इस स्थिति में उत्तर प्रदेश, पंजाब और उत्तरांचल में तीन महत्वपूर्ण चुनाव होने वाले हैं तो स्वाभाविक रूप से चुनाव आयोग उनके लिए तारीखें तय करेगा । तारीखें अलग-अलग भी हो सकती हैं लेकिन अभी तक का अनुभव यह है कि चुनाव आयोग को इसमें सुविधा होती है, सारी व्यवस्था में भी सुविधा होती है । अगर सभी प्रांतों में, जहां पर लगभग एक समय में चुनाव होने वाले हैं वहां पर एक ही समय चुनाव करवाया जाए तो । इस कारण सरकार यह सोचती है कि लगभग इसी समय में मणिपुर में भी राष्ट्रपति शासन का कार्यकाल समाप्त होगा । अगर आज इस सदन ने लोक सभा की भांति इसकी पुष्टि कर दी तो उपयुक्त होगा कि जब पंजाब, उत्तर प्रदेश और उत्तरांचल के चुनाव हों तो उनके साथ ही चुनाव हों । मैं इतना ही कह सकता हूं कि इस मामले में राज्यपाल की राय और चुनाव आयोग के मत दोनों का महत्व रहेगा । इसी कारण सरकार अपनी ओर से क्या चाहती है आम तौर पर इसका उल्लेख करके मैं सदन से अनुरोध करूंगा कि यह सदन भी इस प्रस्ताव की पुष्टि करे । और फिर सरकार इसकी व्यवस्था के लिए चुनाव आयोग से भी और राज्यपाल से भी जो आवश्यक परामर्श है उसको करने के लिए आगे बढ़े । इस कार्यकाल में, जैसा मैंने शुरू में ही कहा स्थिति में सुधार आया है । लेकिन अभी सामान्य स्थिति नहीं बनी है । सुधार है, कुछ शांति है, हिंसा वैसी नहीं है जैसी राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू करते वक्त थी । राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू करते वक्त जो हिंसा थी, अशांति थी, आराजकता की स्थिति थी, वह स्थिति अब नहीं है । इतना ही नहीं जो नागा निवासी वहां से छोड़छाड़ कर चले गए थे वह भी मणिपुर वैली में वापस आ गए हैं। वहां के राज्यपाल लगातार समस्त पार्टियों के सम्पर्क में हैं और उनसे सलाह मशविरा करते रहते हैं, वे इस दिशा में भी प्रयत्नशील हैं कि लोगों में सामंजस्य पैदा हो और व्यवस्था कुछ अच्छी हो । यह ठीक है कि जो राजनैतिक दल हैं उनके अपने अलग अलग मत हैं । यहां तक कि दूसरे सदन का अगर मैं उल्लेख करूं तो मणिपुर के ही एक सांसद थे, जिन्होंने कहा कि नहीं, साल भर बाद चुनाव होने चाहिए । लेकिन सरकार समझती है कि कहीं पर भी अगर राष्ट्रपति शासन है तो उसको सीमित समय तक ही रखना चाहिए । 6 महीने की अवधि एक प्रकार से पहली स्टेज है । लेकिन उसकी जो मियाद है वह कुल मिलाकर साल भर है । साल भर से ज्यादा बढ़ाने का कोई कारण नहीं है। जैसा मैंने अभी कहा कि साल भर क्या जून तक भी उसे ले जाएं ऐसा सरकार जरूरी नहीं समझती है और सरकार की इच्छा है कि फरवरी या मार्च में जब कि बाकी तीन प्रदेशों के चुनाव हों तो मणिपुर के चुनाव भी उनके साथ हो जाएं । मैं सदन से अनुरोध करता हूं कि सदन इस प्रस्ताव को पुष्ट करें ताकि आगे की कार्यवाही की जा सके । धन्यवाद ।

The question was proposed

SHRI W. ANGOU SINGH (Manipur): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, before I come to the Statutory Resolution moved by the hon. Home Minister regarding the extension of President's rule in the State of Manipur for another period of six months, I want to say something about the situation now prevailing in the State of Manipur. Sir, we all know that Manipur was a sovereign State on 15th August, 1947. From that time, Manipur had its own Government, under the Manipur State Constitution Act, 1947. This Act was extended to the whole of Manipur, including the hilly areas. But, on 15th October, 1949, an Agreement was signed between the *Maharaja* of Manipur and the Government of India. In that Agreement, Article 8, Schedule III is the main problem. That has created the present situation in the State of Manipur. I want to read out that Article. It says, "The Government of India undertakes to make suitable provision for employment of the people of Manipur in the various branches of public services, and in every way encourage Manipuri people to join them. They also undertake to preserve various laws, customs and conditions prevailing in the State, pertaining to the social, economic and the religious life of the people." Here, in this Agreement, there are two issues. These two issues are the main reasons for the prevailing law and order situation in the State.

These two issues, namely, suitable provisions for employment, and State's economy, are the two main issues concerning the younger generation. The insurgent groups of the State can easily mislead the younger generation on these two issues. I had raised this issue in this House on a number of occasions, and the Government of India had replied that there was a mention of suitable provision for employment in the Agreement. They had given the reply that it had already been fulfilled. Now, the situation is that, in Manipur, nearly 60 per cent of the population belong to the Hindu Meitei community, and the remaining are Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Now, the Government of India has reserved a certain percentage for the employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. But as far as the majority Hindu Meitei Community is concerned, the Government has not taken any specific measure. Because of this, the Hindu Meitei Community is not getting proper employment opportunities. The Government of India should, at least, take some specific measures so that the Hindu Meitei Community can compete with others for appointment in public services. The present Government and the previous government have done nothing in this direction. This is my first point.

My second point is regarding the State's economy. Why has Manipur been merged with India? It has been merged with India mainly because of the weak economic condition of the State. Manipur agreed to merge with India because of its weak economy. When we look at the economic measures taken by the Government of India, it is found that during the First Five-Year Plan only Rs.1.55 crores were sanctioned, and up to the Sixth Five Year Plan, that is, for 30 years, approximately, Rs.422 crores was sanctioned. This amount given to the State of Manipur under Five Year Plan is not sufficient even for the construction of a big dam. This is one of the main issues, which is contended by the younger generation. So, there would not be any possibility of bringing peace, if the Centre does not properly handle these issues.

Now, I come to the next point, and that is, imposition of President's rule in Manipur. The people of Manipur hope that the BJP-led NDA Government will do something for the betterment of the State, because, under their initiative, they removed the coalition Government, the Congress Party and the Samata Party-led Government of Manipur. The people of Manipur wished that something would be done. Though the BJP intends to do something for the betterment of the State of Manipur, nothing has been done during the last five months. The situation had become that even the historical structures, *i.e.*, the Manipur Legislative Assembly and the Secretariat buildings and the Ministers' quarters were burnt down during the President's rule. The Government employees have not received their salary for more than three months now. Because of this, the people of Manipur could not properly celebrate one of their famous festivals 'Ningol Chahkouba' of expressing love and affection between brothers and sisters. So, this is the condition of the State now, Sir.

Another point is, the Minister of Home had given reply in the House relating to imposition of President's Rule in Manipur and checking the extortion in Manipur. But the cases of extortion are now rising day by day. What measures have been taken during the President's rule to check extortion? Now the State of Manipur is under the control of the Home Minister What measures have been taken to check this crime of extortion? As far as corruption is concerned, the Minister of Home had clearly stated that the then Government had no confidence; that corruption was rampant. And, under the President's rule, we have seen or we have heard that the cases of extortion have doubled than what it was when a popular

Government was there. Now there is no Government. The functioning of all the offices has been paralysed. Nothing is being done. Even the Governors, the Advisers and senior officers have stationed at Delhi. No office is properly functioning. Even in the Government Secretariat, there is no functioning at all. The functioning in all the offices has been paralysed, as the employees have gone on strike. Every day, we are hearing about bandhs, strikes and so on. All this is happening merely because of the mishandling of President's rule.

Sir, all these things have to be properly looked into. But I am sorry to say that nothing has been done during these five months of President's rule; no new programmes have been taken up. Even the money which is now available with the Treasury of the State Government, *i.e.* a non-lapsable fund for the construction of school building, has not been released. Though the school building has already been constructed by the initiative of the local committee, no payment has been made. People took the risk of giving money for the construction of their school building, but the payment which was supposed to be made by the Government has not been made. Even though the money has been lying in the bank, the payment is not made.

All the development programmes that would generate more employment opportunities, like the industrial growth centre, the Loktak Downstream, the Gas Bottling Plant, remain without taking up. It was said that they would be taken up. But, so far, nothing has been taken up during these five months of President's rule. People have forgotten the name of the works.

Sir, the most important point which I would like to make is regarding the money which is sanctioned for rural development. The present Government has given much money for rural development in the North-Eastern region during the year 2001-02. But, during the President's rule, this programme has been greatly affected in Manipur. Sir, if you look at the answer which was given in reply to my Question No. 420, you will find that, up till now, an amount of Rs. 2993.92 lakhs has been released to Arunachal Pradesh; Rs. 4294.78 lakhs has been released to Assam; and only Rs. 828.74 lakhs has been released to Manipur for the rural development programme. I do not know how this is done. Even Arunachal Pradesh has been given an amount of nearly Rs. 3000 lakh, against Rs. 828.74 lakhs to

Manipur. Manipur had also to receive an amount four times more than the present amount, but it has not been received. This is one of the difficulties that the State of Manipur is facing. This is what is being done under President's rule? I have already told you that nothing new has been done during these five months of President's rule. There is no Government.

Sir, regarding the ethnic clashes, the Home Minister has said that there has been some improvement. I agree that improvement is there, but, still, some more measures need to be taken up. But, Sir, I think the main obstruction to elections in the State of Manipur is the NSCN(IM).

The talks are now going on. There is no reason why they should oppose in the election. If they do not oppose it, there will not be any disturbance in the State of Manipur's election.

Another point is that the MoU signed with the then Minister has now been over-turned by the present Government. This is one of the serious steps that have been taken by the Government!

Though the State is facing financial problem, the present State Government should take some measures to solve the problem. No major work has been undertaken in the State, and there has been suspension of withdrawals from the banks and the RBI. As a result, medium term physical works are not be undertaken, as had been done in the State of Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh. The Government should regularise the overdrafts, amounting to Rs.44 crores to solve the State's financial problem.

The people of the State had expected that there would be an improvement in the law and order situation and the military and para-military forces which have withdrawn would be returned but it has not been done. So there has been no improvement, if the President's rule continues, the situation will be worse. The younger generation there is feeling discontented. If the Government does not take necessary measures, automatically, the discontent will increase. I hope the hon. Home Minister will pay heed to what I am saying. There is no need for further extension of the President's rule, though, of course, on the recommendation of the Home Minister, it can be extended further. Instead elections should be held there before the end of February; or, at the most, or in the first week of March. If that is not done, the situation will worsen, with every passing day. *(time-bell)* Sir, the discussion is about my State.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SURESH PACHOURI): That is why I allowed you more time. Actually, your party has got only 29 minutes.

SHRI W. ANGOU SINGH: Lastly, I would like to make one point for the consideration of the Home Minister. The Prime Minister has already announched a package amounting to Rs.812 crores for the State of Punjab on the eve of the elections there. The people of my State ask why should there not be a package for Manipur also, to solve its financial crisis. If the Central Government does not announce such a package for the State of Manipur before the elections there, you don't expect good results in the elections to the Manipur Assembly either for your party or any parties of the NDA. So, for that reason, this package on the lines of the Punjab, should be announced on the eve of the elections. I am sure, it would bring normalcy back to the Manipur. Elections to the Manipur State Assembly should not be postponed. It should be held between the last week of February and the first week of March, 2002; not farther than this period because the electoral final rolls would be published on 7th January. So, it is high time to hold the elections.

With these words, I support the Resolution moved by the Home Minister for the extension of President's rule in Manipur,. Thank you.

श्री व.प. आप्टे (महाराष्ट्र) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका आभारी हूं। यह संकल्प अनुच्छेद-356 के अन्तर्गत आया है, under the proviso to sub-section 4, "It is necessary that this House supports the continuation of the Proclamation." 2 जून को प्रोक्लेमेशन आया था और 1दिसम्बर को 6 महीने पूरे होते हैं। इस बीच 7 सितम्बर को असेम्बली डिजॉल्व हुई। जो पहले प्रोक्लेमेशन आया, उसका समर्थन दोनों सदनों ने किया क्योंकि परिस्थतियां ही ऐसी थी जिसको breakdown of Constitutional machinery कहते हैं, उसका एक ओब्जेक्ट लैसन वहां आया। 1 मार्च को सदन का गठन हुआ और शपथ लेने से पहले ही करीब चार दलों में स्पिलिट हुआ और एक कांस्टीट्यूशनल एनारकी परिस्थिति पैदा हुई। मुझे लगता है कि अब एक सहमति देशभर में उत्पन्न हो गई है कि स्पिलिट के नाम पर जो एंटी -डिफेक्शन लॉ कांस्टीट्यूशन में बनाया गया है, वह वास्तव में एंटी डिफेक्शन लॉ के रूप में पुन: स्थापति हो, defection by an individual Member or collectively by Members should invite disqualification. It should be treated as an offence to the democracy and the concerned person should be dealt with as such. It is a matter of coincidence that on 13th June, the Naga Accord with the NSCN (I-M) was announced. There was large-scale violence on the 18th June. Even the State Assembly was burnt down. When I had supported the Resolution on an earlier occasion, I said,

3.00 P.M.

"This was an expression of the suppressed feelings of the Manipur people." The result was that, earlier, the Constitutional machinery had failed; but now the law and order situation also broke down. लेकिन उसके लिए 6 महीने की जरूरत है। मुझे लगता है कि मणिपुर की जो नार्मल स्थिति है, उसके बारे में भी कुछ चिंता करने की जरूरत है।

कुल मिलाकर मणिपुर ही नहीं बल्कि पूरा नॉर्थ-ईस्ट, जिसे हमारे खगोल शास्त्र में ईशान्य कहा जाता है, अगर इस ईशान्य भारत की समस्याओं पर विचार करें तो, they are referable to three ills; the first is the insurgency which is complicated by the politics of convergence; the second is the infiltration; and the third is the absence of development. Sir, the insurgent outfits are, today, banned. But they continue to operate. आज भी जहां मणिपुर नॉर्मल स्थिति में आ रहा है वहां the share of the underground is faithfully, scrupulously, continuously and normally sent to the underground from the pay-desks of banks and from the pay-desks of the Secretariat. In fact, the money which comes to Manipur for development, finances the underground. अगर नॉर्मल्सी में हैल्दी नॉर्मल्सी लानी है तो लोगों को एक सुरक्षित वातावरण देने की आवश्यकता है । वहां की लेजिस्लेटिव असेम्बली के जो मैम्बर थे उन्हें आज की स्थिति में सुरक्षा की आवश्यकता है They were Members of the dissolved Assembly. उनकी जो सुरक्षा की व्यवस्था थी वह विदड्रा हो गई है और इस तरह से कुल मिलाकर एक असुरक्षा का वातावरण कायम है । जहां तक मणिपुर के लिए जाने वाली रसद आपूर्ति की बात है तो वह जिन राष्ट्रीय महा मार्गों से जाती है वे राष्ट्रीय महामार्ग क्रमांक 39 एवं 53 हैं । ये नागा इन्सर्जेन्सी से कभी भी बंद किए जा सकते हैं and the entire State is held to ransom.पोटो के प्रोक्लेमेशन के बाद एम.पी.एल.एफ. तो बयान हो गई लेकिन मणिपुर के लोगों को लगता है कि Naga outfits are kept untouched. जैसा मैंने कहा कि insurgency is complicated by the involvement of the politics of conversion, यह पोलिटिक्स बहुत वर्षों से चल रही है । एक स्वतंत्र, सार्वभौम, वृहत्तर नागालैंड की बात होती रही है । मणिपुर की हिल्स में यह चल रहा है । मणिपुर की वैली के लोगों को शांति चाहिए । वहां की जो पूरी लोकल जनसंख्या है उसका सत्तर प्रतिशत वैली में रहने वाले हैं । लेकिन एक दृष्टि से यह जो वृहत्तर नागालैंड के नाम से इनसर्जेन्सी चल रही है इसका बहुत बुरा असर वहां की मैजोरिटी पोपुलेशन पर हो रहा है। मणिपुर की या पूरे ईशान्य भारत की दूसरी समस्या इनसर्जेन्सी की है। अब मणिपुर में भी, असम में तो बहुत पहले थी, यहां रिक्शा चालक हैं, खेती पर काम करने वाले लेबर हैं वे सब बंगलादेश से आए हैं । कछार की सीमा के पास जो जिरीबाम नाम का कस्बा है वहां अब पचास प्रतिशत से अधिक इन्फिलट्रेटर्स हैं और इन इन्फिल्ट्रेटर्स के साथ नशीले पदार्थों की तस्करी बड़े पैमाने पर चल रही है If insurgency is complicated by the politics of conversion, infiltration is complicated by the economics of smuggling. मान्यवर, ईशान्य भारत की तकलीफ का जो तीसरा विषय है वह है विकास का अभाव ।

भारत सरकार ने एक विशेष मंत्रालय की नियुक्ति की है । They have set up a separate Ministry for the development of the North-Eastern Region. यह कदम सराहना का पात्र है । यह मंत्रालय भी एक अच्छे मंत्री के हाथों में दिया है, who combines integrity with efficiency. इसलिए डवलपमेंट की जो होने वाली व्यवस्था है, उसका मार्ग प्रशस्त हुआ है । एक दृष्टि से फास्ट ट्रैक जैसे उत्पन्न हो गया है और फंड्ज़ भी आ रहे हैं, probably, with a proactive approach. लेकिन इस विषय में कई चीज़ें करने लायक हैं, तुरंत करने लायक हैं । एक है रेलवे लाइन इम्फाल तक जाने की आवश्यकता है । इम्फाल और सिलचर के बीच जो एक रास्ता है which forms part of the National Highway No. 53. वहां से सौराष्ट्र-सिलचर तक हाइवे है उसका वह भाग बनता है, उसको ठीक प्रकार से पूरा करने की आवश्यकता है । काठगांव की जो परियोजना है, उसको पूरा करने की आवश्यकता है । सब से बड़ी समस्या सड़कों की है और यह एक दृष्टि से जो देश का जनजातीय प्रदेश है, उनके लिए समस्या है क्योंकि under certain international conventions, for the protection of environment, we have created laws to protect forests. कंजरवेशन एक्ट 1980 में बना था और 1986 में इनवायर्नमेंट एक्ट बना । उसके कारण ट्राइबल एरियाज़ में डवलपमेंट के लिए, लोगों को आवश्यक सुविधाएं दिलाने के लिए जो सड़कें हैं उनके निर्माण में भी बाधा है । यह समस्या केवल एक प्रदेश की नहीं है, यह समस्या पूरे देश भर की है । इसलिए इनवायर्नमेंट और जंगलों में रहने वाली जनजातियों की सुविधा, इनमें एक सामंजस्य उत्पन्न करने की आवश्यकता है । आवश्यक हो तो फॉरेस्ट लॉज़ में परिवर्तन करने की आवश्यकता है क्योंकि अनुभव यह है कि जहां जहां इस प्रकार से विकास का प्रयास होता है वहां वहां इनवायर्नमेंट आड़े आता है । चार किलोमीटर का रास्ता होता है, आगे का रास्ता नहीं बनता है । Roads are a priority, which must be addressed to. पहले हम बचपन में पढ़ते थे कि मणिपुर एक स्त्री प्रधान राज्य था । अर्जुन की कथा पढ़ते थे, मच्छीन्द्र की कथा पढ़ते थे । शायद इसमें कुछ तथ्य है क्योंकि आज भी मणिपुर में महिला आर्गेनाइज़ेशन स्ट्रांग है । जो 13 जून के बाद बड़ा प्रदर्शन हुआ सम्पूर्ण लोकशक्ति का लोगों के सामने एक चित्र प्रस्तुत हुआ यह प्रदर्शन महिला संगठनों के नेतृत्व में हुआ था, किसी पोलिटिकल लीडर के नेतृत्व में नहीं हुआ था । आज आवश्यकता महिला संगठनों को विकास के कामों में इनवाल्व करने की है, उनसे बातचीत करने की है । यह ठीक है कि परिस्थितियां नार्मेल्सी की तरफ जा रही हैं । रिपोर्ट बताती हैं कि इनसरजेंसी के कारण जो सिविलियन डेथ्स होती थी, वह कम हो गई हैं। मुकाबले में जो इनसरजेंट राज्य की जनता के साथ विद्रोह कर के उठे हैं, उनको बख्शा नहीं जा रहा है । वह इनकाऊंटर्ज़ में मर रहे हैं, उनकी भी संख्या बढ़ रही है । । I am not going into the statistics. इसलिए आज की स्थिति में एक आल पार्टी कनसेंसस बना है। इलेक्शंस अब हो सकते हैं । मणिपुर की एक और विचित्र स्थिति है, शायद कई प्रान्तों की होगी । जहां तक सांस्कृतिक एकात्मता का सवाल है हिन्दुस्तान का, वह स्वाभाविक बात पांच हजार वर्षों से रही है लेकिन पोलिटिकल हिस्टरी अलग होने के कारण वहां एक ऐसा वातावरण बना है कि भारत जब 15 अगस्त को स्वतंत्र हुआ तब हमारा एक अलग राज्य था We were a different political entity. इसलिए उस प्रकार के हमारे अधिकारों का विचार होना चाहिए। इसके बारे में भी सोचने की जरूरत है। मणिपुर एक छोटा सा स्टेट है। लेकिन It could bag national championship in sports. यानी इतने छोटे से स्टेट में कितना टेलेंट है इसका यह एक अंदाजा हम लगा सकते हैं। तो यह जो मणिपुर की ताकत है उसको स्ट्रेंथेन करने की जरूरत

है। नार्मल्सी, पोलिटिकल सैनिटी वापस आने के लिए, मोरेलिटी पुन: स्थापित होने के लिए अंततोगत्वा इलेक्शंस के अलावा कोई मार्ग नहीं है। इसलिए इलेक्शंस भी होंगे। मुझे लगता है कि तब तक असेम्बली की जो बिल्डिंग है उसकी भी मरम्मत पूरी हो जाएगी। उस दृष्टि से जो अधिक समय की आवश्यकता है वह देने का प्रावधान इस रिजोल्यूशन में है। मैं इस रिजोल्यूशन का समर्थन करता हूं और सबसे आग्रह करता हूं कि उसका समर्थन करें।

SHRI KHAGEN DAS (Tripura): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, it is known to all that my party is always against the use of article 356 of the Constitution. Only on one occasion, in 1992, after the demolition of the Babri Masjid, when this issue came up, our party supported the use of article 356. In this case also, when political instability was created by the NDA partners, resulting in the failure of the constitutional machinery, we did not oppose the imposition of President's rule in Manipur, despite our reservations. The imposition of President's rule is anti-democratic and anti-federal. The State becomes a political fiefdom of the Union. It is a blot on the Indian democracy.

What is the background of the imposition of President's rule in Manipur? Who has created such a situation? It is known to all. It is also known to all that it was not confined to Manipur alone; it had spread all over the North-Eastern Region. What had happened in Manipur? I would like to point that out to the House, very briefly. On 18th June, the police fired on the people protesting against the extension of the agreement of ceasefire between the Central Government and the NSCN (I-M), without territorial limits. More than 20 people were killed. Thousands of agitators marched through the streets of Imphal. Agitated protestors burnt the Assembly House, the Chief Minister's Secretariat, the offices of political parties and the MLAs' quarters. Could the Home Minister cite an example or is there any precedent in India that a Governor fled away from his house in an Army helicopter and took shelter in an Army camp? I squarely lay the blame on the NDA partners and others who had encouraged the defections and created such a situation. I also blame the Government of India for entering into a ceasefire agreement with the NSCN (I-M), beyond the territorial limits of Nagaland without any consultation with the State Governments of the North-Eastern Region.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI NILOTPAL BASU) in the Chair]

While moving a Resolution in the other House for approval of the President's rule, the hon. Home Minister gave an assurance and said, "We

need a maximum six months time". Beyond this period the President's rule cannot be extended. Now he has gone back on his words. While moving a Resolution in this House for Proclamation of the President's Rule, he said, "To hold elections, etc., we would be consulting various political parties." I would like to know from the Home Minister whether any consultation has taken place with the political parties so far with regard to holding of elections in Manipur. I would like to remind the Home Minister that despite some reservations and political differences, the House had unanimously approved the imposition of President's rule in the last Session. The House had also unanimously approved the budget for Manipur during the last Session. Now, what is the situation in Manipur? It has been reported that the Government employees are not getting salaries regularly and sometimes, they do not get their salaries for three months continuously. No development projects are being taken up. The work on the ongoing projects has also stopped. I would like to know from the Home Minister : Where has the budgeted money gone? I was told that some high officials, taking advantage of the situation were also involved in a looting spree. Everything has come to a standstill during the President's rule in Manipur. Extortions on a large-scale have taken place. Even poor people have not been spared. Where is the Government? The Government has become a mute spectator. In this connection, I would like to draw the attention of the House to a fact that even after 54 years of independence, the North Eastern Region remains the most backward Region, economically. This Region has been deprived and neglected since long. How long will this deprivation continue? What about the most trumpeted Prime Minister's package and the Master Plan for the North-East? I would like to know whether a sincere attempt has been made and adequate funds have been provided for speedy implementation of the package. I have been told that the implementation has been delayed due to financial constraints. I also know that a proposal of non-lapsable pool submitted by the Government of Tripura during the last financial year has yet to be approved. I would like to know from the Home Minister as to how will the package of Rs.700 crores for Punjab announced by the Prime Minister a few days back see the light of the day when the financial constraint is standing in the way of the Prime Minister's package for the North-Eastern States.

Could I say that the announcement was made keeping an eye on the coming Assembly elections in Punjab? I urge upon the Government to rise to the occasion; mere lip service is not going to serve any purpose. The long neglect and consequent lack of development have created a sense

of discontent and resentment among the people of the North-Eastern region, which is reflected in the growth of extremist activities. In the absence of development and employment opportunities, a section of the youth has got misled and taken to arms. And these elements are getting active support from countries and organisations inimical to the unity and integrity of the country. I would say that the people, sitting in Delhi, are deliberately ignoring the sensitiveness of this region in terms of national security. Almost 98 per cent of the boundary of the region is international border, and that too, is entirely land locked. Adequate forces have not been provided to man the international borders. As, for example, my State, Tripura, has a long international border of 856 kilometres, with Bangladesh. We have been demanding deployment of more forces. Adequate forces are also not available for countering the insurgency operations. We have been demanding deployment of Army in my State for effective counter-insurgency operations. If the Central Government chooses to remain indifferent to the present security situation in the North-East, the result is sure to be disastrous for the whole country. We are your fellow brothers. Let the seven-sister-States get co-operation from the Government of India. Let us see that peace and harmony is preserved in the North-Eastern States. Facing the insurgency situation, the democratic people, the secular and peace-loving people, of the region are fighting for the unity and integrity of the country.

Lastly, Sir, I urge upon the Government that there should be a specific declaration from the Government for holding elections in Manipur, as promised during the last Session when the President's rule was first imposed. Otherwise, a wrong message would go, and the situation would become more serious. President's rule is not a substitute for a democratic Government. There must be elected representatives to look after the interests of the State. I strongly demand that the Government must come forward with a specific schedule for elections in Manipur. I warn the Government not to make any plea for buying more time in the hope that the people of Manipur will forget and forgive their misdemeanour. I request the Home Minister to assure the House that the elections to the Manipur Legislative Assembly be held in January, 2002, along with the other States going to the polls.

The college and university examinations are held between March and June, followed by monsoons up to October. The month of February is best suited for holding elections and constituting a democratic Government in Manipur.

SHRI DHRUPAD BORGOHAIN (Assam): Thank you, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, for giving me this opportunity. Sir, the Home Ministry now proposes to extend the President's Rule in Manipur. Actually, this is a *fait accompli* because on the 1st of December the first term will be over and from the 2nd of December, unless there is the President's Rule, perhaps, there will be a constitutional deadlock. So, it is a *fait accompli*. Why is the President's Rule needed there? If we look into the matter historically, we understand many things. There was election in Manipur and after the election a popular Government was installed there. But this popular Government could not run because the Members of the Legislative Assembly left their parties. They changed sides frequently and because of that the Government has gone and the Assembly has been in an animated suspension. That is one point.

After that, the Home Ministry's decision came. That decision about the extension of the ceasefire with NSCN, without territorial limits, was a very unwise decision. I want to emphasise that it was 'without territorial limits'. We were not against the ceasefire; the people were not against the ceasefire. But they were against the agreement on ceasefire without territorial limits. It has created so many problems not only in Manipur, but it has created dissensions in Assam, in Meghalaya and in certain other States also. The dissensions in Manipur were very serious. People began to think that Manipur would be soon divided and if it is divided, then their existence will be in jeopardy. So, they had anger in their minds. They came out on the streets, particularly the Maitie people, whom we call Hindu Manipuris. These people are very much angry and some of them came out on the streets. They burnt the Assembly building and the other Government buildings. These things have happened there. In these conditions, the President's Rule was imposed. I want to say and assert one thing that our Home Ministry does not understand our sentiments, the sentiments of the people of this region, in a proper way. If they had understood the sentiments of these people in a proper manner, they would not have taken such a decision; it was against the people's interests there. So, I urge upon the Home Ministry that if it wants to take certain decisions about this region or about certain States in this region, it should think twice, or even thrice. Otherwise, things will be in a mess just as this unwise decision has created troubles there.

Under such circumstances, the President's rule was imposed there. After a few months of the imposition of President's rule, the State of Manipur has come back to normalcy; yet, our Home Minister did not try to have a popular Government there by holding elections. In my view, this is a wrong thing. Now, as it is a *fait accompli*, we have to agree to the extension of President's rule in Manipur; we have to support it. But, at the same time, I request the Home Ministry to hold the elections early. Of course, the Home Minister has said that elections may be held in Manipur in the month of February or March, simultaneously with the elections in three other States of India. If this is so, then it will be good. If a popular Government is installed in Manipur, it would help a lot.

Sir, there is another news which has appeared in the Press. The headline is, "NSCN(IM) bans *meitei* movement on NH-53." Sir, all of you know that there are two National Highways to reach Manipur. One is NH-53; the other is NH-39. In both these National Highways, the NSCN(IM) is threatening the *meitei* people and telling them that they should not move through that road. If this is so, then it will create a lot of problems there. How will the meitei people come out of their own State? How will the supply line go on? So, it will create a lot of difficulties. I, therefore, urge upon the Home Ministry to look into the matter seriously and do something early; otherwise, it will create a lot of difficulties for the people living there.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI NILOTPAL BASU): Now, Shri Arun Shourie, the Minister of Development of North-Eastern Region. He has given a request to intervene in the debate.

SHRI MANOJ BHATTACHARYA (West Bengal) : Sir, I have to speak on this.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI NILOTPAL BASU): Your name is there. You will be speaking, but, in between, Shri Arun Shourie will intervene in the debate.

THE MINISTER OF DISINVESTMENT AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH - EASTERN REGION (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): Sir, of course, the Home Minister will reply to the debate. I have been listening to the important speeches which have been made, and I thought that I will just bring some facts, through you, to the attention of the hon. Members.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI NILOTPAL BASU) : You have every right to do so.

SHRI ARUN SHOURIE: Sir, the entire region has, literally, -- now that I have been studying it -- unlimited potential of an order which is something we cannot imagine in other parts of the country today. To give you just one figure, Sir, the hydro-electric pptential of the region is 45000 megawatts, and, today, we are using only 1.5 per cent of that, in Arunachal Pradesh. But, at the same time, I feel that the situation is easily remediable, as the learned speaker was saying just now. The first point is, an obvious one, Sir, is that the situation is far graver than even the eloquent speeches that we have been just hearing would lead us to believe. For that reason, Sir, I would bring some facts to your attention, and I would plead with the House and with all sections that we have to reverse two or three things, including our own habit of speech and of action; all of us together. One is, in the North-East, the culture of complaint has become a substitute for action. I am a friend of the North-East, so I will talk frankly about the region. Sir, the second point is, between ourselves and people in the North-East, there is a culture of blaming the other. If we are in the North-East, we tend to blame Delhi; if we are in Delhi, we put all the blame on the local leaders. Similarly, in such debates, even where a national issue has been dramatised by the developments in Manipur -- how the administration has completely evaporated; not collapsed, just evaporated -- even then, Sir, all our discourse becomes a discourse of blaming each other. You are blaming me and I am blaming somebody else. So, I would certainly say that the situation is far graver, and I do hope, we would get over these things. Sir, I would just mention some points about Manipur, for the information of House. Since the State was constituted in 1972, it has been necessary for successive Central Governments to bring it under President's rule seven times. In this period, 17 Governments have changed hands.

One hon. Member was just now speaking about how popular Governments are necessary, and not President's rule. But the fact of the matter is, Sir, these 17 Governments were popular Governments. In a House of just sixty MLAs or so, it has become almost necessary to give ministerial posts and ministerial ranks to 40-42 persons. That is popular Governments! I am not blaming popular politicians or unpopular Governments or administrators. But that is the reality, which we must contend with.

We had a wonderful meeting of Chief Ministers from the North-East, Chief Secretaries, Planning Secretaries and Finance Secretaries, at Shillong, in October. The Governor of Manipur was mentioning that between the elections and the swearing-in ceremony, four parties had disappeared. The strength of the parties--I would not name them, this may include my own party--changed from 12 to 1, from 5 to 25 and from 1 to 12; and many of those parties' strength has now reduced, again, to zero or one. This is not democracy. This is not the will of the people being translated into action in governance.

So, I would plead that the first thing that is required is not to blame each other, but, for all persons--from the region, the national political parties and the national political leaders--to come to a consensus about this delicately-poised region, that we should not carry on our politics in the same way, in regard to that region also. We must transcend the fixation that this Government is a Government of my party, because it is doing irretrievable harm to that region. I would say that, in fact, party-labels mean very little in that region. Therefore, for us to get fixated on them is really something of concern.

The second, point does not apply only to the North-Eastern region, certainly not to Manipur alone, within the North-East, but the point applies to them also. I know that the Central Government is criticised for having a large-sized Ministry and so on. But some States, especially, that region is a good place to start thinking; I would like to go back to the Justice Sarkaria Commission's, recommendation about having a ceiling on the size of the Ministries, in proportion to the total strength of the Assemblies. Otherwise, the people who are heading those Ministries are always under compulsion to induct two more persons or three more persons, and ministries it just go on ballooning like that.

Sir, the economic situation in the North-East is really quite distressing. In two States, Manipur and Assam, it has come to a breaking point. It is not a matter of outlays. It was just being mentioned that the outlays are insufficient and the region is being neglected. I was myself astonished when I totalled the figure; I hope I am wrong, but that is the figure that we came up with. In the last five years, Rs.40,000 crores have been transferred to the North-East, from the Centre. That is not a small amount. If you ask the people over there, if you ask the leaders, they

themselves would say that there is not that much to show for this enormous transfer of resources that has taken place. It has been, just now, correctly mentioned, Sir, about the leakages that take place, about the leakages that also reach the insurgents in that area. But another very big concern on leakage that has come about is that, because of this vicious circle, Government employment has become the employment of the first resort.

Manipur is a small State. But we will be astonished to learn that in that small State the number of Government servants today is 93,300. And the result of that is that non-plan expenditure has doubled, has more than doubled in five years. The debt servicing has more than doubled in just four years. Today the revenue collected by the State is just about Rs.60 crores and their current expenditure is about Rs.1100 crores. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, per year. Gautamji is right. ...*(Interruptions)*... The State collects revenues of Rs.60 crores per year. Even if you take the non-tax revenue, it comes to Rs.90 crores and the current expenditure comes to Rs.1100 crores. How is the situation to be sustained? Nominally, there is a plan outlay. Sir, just now the Prime Minister's Package was being referred to. The hon. Home Minister will mention it. Sir, I can really report to you faithfully that in the case of this Prime Minister and this Home Minister, persons like me have to report to them every single month about the package, about the items listed in the package, what progress has been made, what decision has been taken, where it is stuck and what we have done in the last month about that. This thick report which is given to the Prime Minister every month, I have been sending to every Chief Minister, every Governor and every Chief Secretary. I have made arrangements to distribute it to every editor in the area. In the Prime Minister's Office, in the website of the Prime Minister's office, *pmindia.nic.in*, this entire report is available. So anybody wanting to know what is the progress in regard to any particular project or why it is stuck, the information available to the Prime Minister is available to all of us. I would urge that instead of just saying that the package is not resulting in anything, we should try to access that site through our own Rajya Sabha-provided computers and thereby put pressure both on the Centre and the States where it is necessary for doing this. Sir, nominally, the expenditure on the plan of Manipur is Rs.500 crores. But the fact of the matter is that almost the entire amount is today being eaten up, just being diverted to pay salaries. The same condition has occurred in Assam. The distinguished Chief Minister there now, Mr. Tarun Gagoi is dedicated to development and he said this in the meeting in

Shillong openly. He said, "Yes, I am asking for more money. But I can tell you that I will be diverting a part of it, a large part of it for paying salaries. I do not have money to pay the salaries." At that time, he said, "We are meeting in the third week of October. I have just paid the salaries for September. I will not be able to pay this month's salaries till the end of the next month. And by February and March, I am telling you now, I would not have money to pay salaries." Now, Sir, you cannot say that Mr. Gagoi is responsible for the present situation. But to go on blaming each other as we often tend to do, I think, we really miss the point.

Now, Sir, my third plea really is for us to see that the situation is such that very difficult decisions have not only to be taken they have to be enforced. Please recall that figure that I have mentioned to you of 93,300 jobs in Manipur. For every job that the Government of Manipur provides in Government, it deprives the people of Manipur of three to nine jobs. I will tell you how. I have just been told that it was mentioned by an hon. Member that rural development money is being given to other States but not to Manipur. But I will tell you why it is not being paid. It is not that the allocation is not made. It cannot be utilised. Why? Because there is a requirement under the accepted formula that while other States will have to give 25 per cent matching contribution to avail of the rural development money, ...the Special Category States, under which Manipur and other North-Eastern States come, will have to pay only 10 per cent. But, if the State cannot pay even that 10 per cent, naturally, that money is not utilised. It is not because somebody is not allocating money. The problem is: The Government is giving one job in the Government and, therefore, it is not able to take up the rural development money, which would result in nine times that one job outside the Government sector. But, when any decision is taken to cut the size of the Government, agitations will erupt, and many of us will fan those agitations, saying that this is a cruel Government because it is cutting Government jobs. Under President's Rule, decisions have been taken to reduce the Government work force by 14,385. This has to be done over some years, by not filling up the vacancies and so on. I would like to disclose some figures. But the moment I disclose these figures, immediately, somebody will fan an agitation there. Now, that kind of politics is really going to perpetuate the difficulties that are coming about there, and it is actually going to deprive the people of Manipur of jobs. I would just like to mention that I had a long discussion with the Governor of Manipur and he had sent me a Report which, probably, should not be put

out because of the material which, really, will create a problem about the real condition of the State. But I would just mention two or three things. He has given...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI NILOTPAL BASU): Mr. Minister, I just want to find out as to how much more time you require, because there is one more Bill after this Resolution. So, how much more time, roughly, you require?...

SHRI ARUN SHOURIE: Sir, if you give me ten more minutes, I will be able to finish it...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI NILOTPAL BASU) : Because the Home Minister is going to reply to this debate.

SHRI ARUN SHOURIE: If you could permit ten more minutes, if the hon. Home Minister allows me, I will be able to finish it within ten minutes.

SHRI MANOJ BHATTACHARYA: Sir, my name is also there. I will also have to speak...

SHRI SANGH PRIYA GAUTAM (Uttaranchal) : He is giving valuable information and facts...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI NILOTPAL BASU): I am not objecting to it. Mr. Gautam, I want to make this very clear. Please do not cast any aspersions on the Chair. I am also not objecting to his speech. I just want to manage the time that is there at the disposal of the House.

SHRI SANGH PRIYA GAUTAM: Sir, two hours have been allotted for discussion on this Resolution. And, still, I think, ten or fifteen minutes are left. So, we can, if the House agrees, take thirty more minutes of the House.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI NILOTPAL BASU): That is exactly what I wanted to find out. If we want to take thirty more minutes of the House, he cannot go on speaking for twenty-five minutes, because there are two or three other Members who have to speak, and then the Home Minister has to reply. That is precisely my point. Your point was uncalled for.

SHRI SHANKAR ROY CHOWDHURY (West Bengal) : Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, if the hon. Minister is short of time, I am prepared to give up my time.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI NILOTPAL BASU) : No, no. Nobody is short of time. I just want to find out as to how much more time he is going to take. That is all.

SHRI MANOJ BHATTACHARYA: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir,...

SHRI ARUN SHOURIE: Sir, I will finish it in ten minutes.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI NILOTPAL BASU): No. No problem.

SHRI MANOJ BHATTACHARYA: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, he is going exhaustively. It would have been better if he had spoken after hearing us. He could have noted down some important points...

SHRI ARUN SHOURIE: The hon. Home Minister will reply...

SHRI MANOJ BHATTACHARYA: Virtually he is speaking on the economic scenario of Manipur...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI NILOTPAL BASU) : It is his prerogative. You cannot comment on that. As the Minister of Development of North Eastern Region, he has the prerogative to intervene in the debate, can choose his timing. You cannot comment on that.

SHRI MANOJ BHATTACHARYA: Sir, I am not objecting to his prerogative.

SHRI SANGH PRIYA GAUTAM: He is a Member of this House as well.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI NILOTPAL BASU): I was only making a limited point.

SHRI MANOJ BHATACHARYA: Sir, I am not raising any doubt on his prerogative.

SHRI ARUN SHOURIE: Sir, I would have finished half of my speech by now ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI NILOTPAL BASU): I say, please do not debate on this point. Please carry on, Mr. Minister.

SHRI W. ANGOU SINGH: Sir, whenever there is a deliberation on the North-East, the concerned Minister of North-Eastern Region may mention about the future development. He is mentioning the facts which had already been discussed in this House at the time of imposition of President's Rule.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI NILOTPAL BASU): Mr. Singh, Mr. Singh, my point is...

SHRI W. ANGOU SINGH: He must give the present position. He has to say what steps the Centre has taken during the President's Rule.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI NILOTPAL BASU): Mr. Singh, I think, what you are saying is not acceptable in democracy. He may say things with which you may not agree. But if he thinks it is right to make those points, he will make those points. And, you are entitled to make your observations when your turn comes. So, thank you very much for the suggestion.

SHRI ARUN SHOURIE: I will come to Mr. Singh's point. I will give just two examples, and then come to the future development plan. If you take the irrigation projects -- I have their names -- the implementation of these has been running not into 1-2 years, but into the second decade. These are not big irrigation projects. Even in this small State of Manipur we have now got one Chief Secretary, two Additional Chief Secretaries, five Principal Secretaries, and a large number of Commissioners and Secretaries. There are three Director-Generals of Police, one Additional Director-General of Police, and so on. It was just a general problem that I was describing.

I will come to the future development programmes, as has been commanded to do. I feel the Centre is very cognizant of this problem. It is not correct that they are oblivious of it. The fact that a new Department, has been created for the first time in fifty years, is a testimony to the Prime

Minister's and the Home Minister's commitment and realisation in this regard. My second point is, I feel after interacting with the leaders of the area, that the leaders of the area are very aware of this situation that has now arisen in the North-East. The Chief Ministers are now really focussed on this problem. I see great opportunities for changing things around. As I mentioned, we had a meeting in October. During the meeting, one of the most senior leaders, Mr. Jamir, gave me an official letter and said, "It is such a good meeting that I want to host the next meeting." And, you will be glad to know that we will be going to the North-East on 19th January, 2002 to Deemapur, to have a meeting with all the Chief Ministers, all the Chief Secretaries and others, including Central Ministers, precisely to discuss the future plans, as Mr. Singh was just asking us to do.

I will just take 3-4 minutes, Sir, to describe the work which has already begun during the President's Rule, and independently of the President's Rule also. The first point is that the proposals of the North-Eastern Governments used to loiter around in Delhi for years. The Government has made strenuous efforts that they must be dealt with expeditiously. The Bairabi project in Mizoram was loitering for many years. Within four days, it was cleared; and the environment clearances were given. The Ranganadi Project could not be completed this year because of a small sum of Rs. 136 crores not being available. I talked to the Power Finance Corporation. We arranged a bridging loan, and that project will be completed in this financial year. In the case of Sikkim, the Project for Water Supply and Sanitation of Gangtok, and the urban rehabilitation and reconstruction of it, was, again, not being cleared. It has now been cleared, and it is being fully funded by the Australian Development Authority. Sir, actually one of the problems in the North-East, including Manipur, has been that they are not tied to external-aid agencies. Other States, like Maharashtra or Andhra or Karnataka get a lot of external aid. So, my colleagues held meetings with the Finance Ministry, and we are confident that within this year Government will be able to tie up each State Government with an external-aid agency to give large amounts of money for specified purposes. In the case of Manipur and Assam, there is a severe financial crisis. The Finance Minister is making a package for enabling them to once get out of this quick sand. I have also contacted the Asian Development Bank. Friends from Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat know that the two Governments were able to get up to Rs.250 million dollars each, that is, Rs.900 crores each, for fiscal rehabilitation packages from the Asian

Development Bank. We are working with the Governments of Manipur and Assam. I have written to them that these are the conditions that I have found after studying those loan documents, and if you agree to these, I will work and arrange those kinds of loans. Those are the conditions that are good for both, the Government and for the people of the region. The fourth factor, Sir, I will mention is by way of an illustration. As you know, in Manipur, in Arunachal Pradesh, in Nagaland, economic activities have come to a standstill in the forest areas because of Supreme Court judgements. All these Governments of the North-East had concluded that the Supreme Court had banned saw-mills, felling and other things. I studied the judgements. We studied them in the Department. That is not the case. The Supreme Court had said, if you have working plans for compensatory reforestation, then you can go ahead.

So, for that reason, we sat together with the Director-General of Forests, with the officials of the Forests and Environment Ministry, and it was decided 'the Centre will prepare the working plans for the States; the States don't have to do it.' And, for that, Rs. 5 crores were immediately assigned to fully fund the preparation of working plans so as to actually restart economic activity in the forest areas once again.

A long-standing complaint of the North-Eastern States has been of air-connectivity. They just don't have it. The policy of reservation of ten per cent of the routes -- that anybody who operates flights in India should have ten per cent routes of 'C' or 'B' category -- means that we are forcing the big jets to go to the North-East; it is entirely uneconomic for a 150-200 seater jet to go around for short hauls of 25 - 30 minutes. For that reason, I sat with the Finance Minister, and with the Civil Aviation Minister, Shri Shahnawaz Hussain.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN, (SHRI SURESH PACHOURI) in the Chair]

The Finance Minister made it clear that Indian Airlines should lease six 50-seater aircraft, of which four will be used for the North-East. I am glad to say that -- today is 27th -- today or tomorrow, the team from ATR will be here, to finalise the rates at which the aircraft will be leased. It may take us 3, 4 or 5 months to induct the aircraft, because you have to train the people also.

श्री बालकवि बैरागी (मध्य प्रदेश): मैं आपसे परमिशन लेकर जानना चाहता हूं कि अभी

हम जब नार्थ ईस्ट के दौरे पर थे तो वहां पर हमको यह बताया गया और यह संकेत मिला था कि दिसम्बर से आप ऐसी सर्विस शुरू कर देंगे। Is it possible?

श्री अरुण शौरी : मुझे दिसम्बर का नहीं लग सकता सर, क्योंकि एयरक्राफ्ट जो आने हैं वे एयरक्राफ्ट शेल्फ पर नहीं मिलते, उनके लिए कंट्रेक्ट करना पड़ता है। दूसरी चीज यह है कि जो ग्राउंड क्रू होगा उनको हैंडिल करने के लिए और एयरक्राफ्ट को फ्लाई करने के लिए और वे इंजीनियर्स जो मेन्टेन करेंगे उनको ट्रेन करने में, मुझे कहा गया है कि 3-4 महीने उसके लिए जरूर लगेंगे। मैं आपको गलत आश्वासन कैसे दे दूं। उसके लिए हम एक और चीज कर रहे हैं कि वहां के रूट्स को रीप्लान कर रहे हैं। जैसे सिलचर से आज गुवाहाटी जाने के लिए मुझे पहले कलकत्ता जाना पड़ता है, तो वैसे रूट प्लान करके उसमें थोड़ी सी इम्प्रूवमेंट हो जाए, वह कर रहे हैं।

Then there is the Subansiri project, the lower phase of which has been loitering in the Brahmaputra Board for 10-15 years. The Prime Minister, in that very package -- about which you said that nothing is being done -- had mentioned, 'I want a decision to be taken; all clearances to be completed; and project report to be ready by the end of December.' That decision has been taken and it has been cleared. The Subansiri project in Arunachal Pradesh is a 2000-megawatt project. It will have a dramatic effect in reversing the relationship of the North-East with the rest of the country. Today, the North-East feels that it is dependent on the country. But it is the country which will start depending on the North-East for that purpose.

Sir, there are many other things that have been done. Mr. Ananth Kumar and I sat together with the officials. They are spending Rs.180 crores a year from that Ministry, on the North-Eastern region. The fact of the matter is that, much of it was being scattered on small projects, which we, as MPs, and others have pressurised Ministries into taking up. नहीं, भाई, मेरी कांस्टीटुएंसी में यह छोटा सा प्रोजेक्ट जरूर ले लो including parking lots in certain cities. Now that kind of work is being stopped, and we have consolidating the works - so that there can be water supply and urban sanitation projects all over the North-East. Money would be used for these focussed things so that, within three years, we actually make a difference in this regard.

Around Rs.450 crores a year is being spent through the North-Eastern Council in the region they proposed 72 types of schemes. I was astonished. Who can monitor 72 schemes? Some of them are five- lakh-schemes. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will just finish, Sir. Various kinds of things are

4.00 P.M.

being done - in Manipur also - and I would plead with the House, 'please get together, because entire habits have to be changed. Habits of politicians have to be changed, including our own habits of manipulating things from Delhi and so on. That requires cooperation from everybody. It requires telling the whole truth to the people and, especially to the rulers of the North-East. We should stop this casting of blame and join hands for the development of this very delicate region.

I hope, the Home Minister's sincere efforts in regard to bringing peace by talking not just to the NSCN and one or two groups, but to an array of groups, as I know, will be supported; that they will succeed, and we will see a reversal of the situation in a State like Manipur. Thank you very much, Sir for the opportunity given to me.

SHRI NILOTPAL BASU: Sir...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SURESH PACHOURI): What do you want to say, Mr. Basu?

SHRI NILOTPAL BASU: With your permission, Sir, can I put a question to him?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SURESH PACHOURI) : It depends, whether he wants to reply or not.

SHRI NILOTPAL BASU: Sir, I agree with him on many of the things he has said, but, perhaps, it is wrong on somebody's part to presume that what all was happening in the past was wrong, and the repository of all wisdom is with this new Ministry.

SHRI ARUN SHOURIE: I will certainly protest on that, Sir. I am certainly not arrogant to assume anything of that kind, but things have gone wrong; that is why we are in the situation in which we are. You just have to listen to the speeches made in this House; but I have a solution to that. And, I hope that you, as also the Chairperson, would consider my proposal, that we must, as the Council of States, devote one full day to discussing

the general problems of the North-East in a constructive spirit, and I would be the first to welcome that discussion.

SHRI NILOTPAL BASU: Sir, we agree to that proposal.

SHRI C. APOK JAMIR (Nagaland): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I stand here to extend my support to the Statutory Resolution moved by the Minister of Home, but with a condition that elections in Manipur should be held, alongwith the other States, where they are due, in the early part of the next year. Sir, we know that to hold elections, we need a very conducive atmosphere; so, I think, it should be created. The State of Manipur is suffering from multiple problems such as law and order problem, economic problems, insurgency problem, financial crisis, political problems and social unrest. I think, these problems should also be addressed on a war-footing. Sir, it is never practical to extend the President's rule for too long a time, thereby depriving the aspirations of the people. In fact, the people of every State would prefer a popular Government to govern their State. Therefore, Sir, under these circumstances, it becomes necessary that a popular Government is formed in Manipur as soon as possible, after having evaluated the situation there, and that certain amount of normalcy is brought in that region. Sir, though we talk of bringing normalcy to the State of Manipur, we cannot compare the normalcy in this part of the country with that of the others. So, I think, normalcy, from the standard of the North-Eastern region, should be taken into consideration. Why has the imposition of President's rule come about? This is one question which is in the minds of many. It was 2nd June that the President's rule was imposed on the State of Manipur. There were many reasons for that. As we all know, it was the political instability, the fighting among different political parties, which led to the imposition of President's rule there. I think, the Manipur Government alone cannot be blamed for this, because, in all this drama, the so-called national parties at the Centre were also very much involved. Shri L.K. Advani has also stated "it would be necessary to continue President's rule in Manipur until the problems faced by the State in terms of financial position and law and order situation are effectively tackled. Elections would be held after the law and order situation has appreciably improved."

Rightly so, Sir. But, we do not know when it is going to be held. Nothing has been specified, but, of course, an indication has been given that it would he held next year. Sir, President's rule was imposed in

Manipur not because of the tension that culminated in the President's rule; it was more because of the failure of the political system. It is very much pertinent to note that in smaller States, where we have lesser number of Members of Legislative Assemblies (MLAs), we have seen, in the past, a lot of horse-trading going on, and thereby, in Governments changing frequently, from time to time. So, this is one of the areas, I think, which the Government of India should look into. In fact, I feel that the anti-defection law, perhaps, needs to be reviewed. We, perhaps, need to have a review of it, as, I think, because of the anti-defection law, the politicians are compelled to resort to such activities, thereby creating instability in the State. Sir, since stability is one of the pre-requisites for a sound and progressive Government which can deliver the goods to the people, I think it is high time we do a review of this anti-defection law, because, in smaller States, stability is very much required; and, with the given situation, where the economy is in a very appalling state, stability for progress is very, very much required. So, I feel that this is one area which we need to really look into.

Sir, it was after the 14th June, when the Government of India and the NSCN(IM) have signed an Agreement, that the trouble started. The bone of contention was the phrase 'without territorial limits'. Now, I do not think the Government of India had expected that there could be so much reaction from the people of Manipur itself. The people became united and then they went to the extent of burning the State Assembly, houses of politicians; resorting to mass destruction, arson and so on and so forth. So, I feel that the Government of India, having already imposed President's rule, in the first place, should have also analysed and gauged the pulse of the people. I feel that there is a drawback here, which shows that there is a lack of concern and, in fact, that is the impression which has been given to the public of Manipur. They feel that the Government of India has less concern for them; and I feel that it is because of this that such problem has been created, which could have been avoided. I feel, the uprising was more because, I think, the people of Manipur were justified in their stand by opposing the extension of the ceasefire, since they were looking from their perspective where they felt that their territorial boundary was threatened. But, at the same time, I would like to say that the Nagas were also justified in supporting the extension because, the NSCN(IM) was also operating beyond the territory of Nagaland. So, it was necessary that the ceasefire should be extended to all the areas where the NSCN(IM) was operating. So,

there was no indication of Greater Nagaland, which has been over-emphasised; it was more from the law and order angle that it was done. So, we did support the extension of the ceasefire beyond territorial limits.

[THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair]

I would not like to go into the details whether the Government of India was right or wrong in having made this agreement, but, as I said, it was a failure on the part of the Government machinery or the intelligence for having taken the people of Manipur for granted and for having wrongly assessed the situation, which was staring right in their face.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI C. APOK JAMIR: I would not like to take much time of the House, but I would like to give two or three suggestions to the hon. Home Minister. Sir, we are aware that though the situation in Manipur is normalising, it is still tense, since a division has been created between the people of the valley and the hill. Therefore, an utmost effort on the part of the Government of India as well as the State is needed to bring the two groups together. The incidents which have taken place, have shown that the United Manipur Committee has successfully spearheaded the movement. I am sure, they can also be used along with other apex bodies and groups to bring about some cohesiveness and understanding among these people. That is very necessary and we should strive towards that goal.

Secondly, as the hon. Minister, Shri Arun Shourie has rightly emphasised, the crux of the problem in the whole of the North-East is economic. If the economic condition of the region is improved, I am sure the ills which are prevalent in the State will be removed automatically. That way it can also serve as a link between the thriving economy of the South-East Asia. That way the economy of North-East will become a modern-day silk route. Therefore, while viewing the political system of the State, the economic aspect has also to be considered seriously. There are areas where we have so much of potential for our natural resources, especially in the agricultural sector. It is said that we have not been able to take advantage of our natural resources. This is one area where we need to put our effort.

While you put the development of the North-East region in your agenda, the sentiments of the people of Manipur for a popular Government also need to be looked into. In fact, six months of President's Rule which Manipur has witnessed has shown no sign of improvement. In fact, that is the impression of the people of Manipur. In fact, they were right when they opposed the functioning of the politicians and wanted the dissolution of the Assembly. But, after having imposed the President's Rule, a realisation has also dawned that a popular Government is a better alternative to the President's Rule. With these words, I would request the hon. Home Minister to hold elections in Manipur at the earliest, preferably in the months of February-March. Thank you.

SHRI MANOJ BHATTACHARYA : Madam Deputy Chairman, while moving the Statutory Resolution, the hon. Home Minister, Shri L.K. Advani, gave certain justifications. He also narrated the history of the promulgation of President's rule on 2nd June, 2001. I felt sorry when Mr. Advani said that there was a serious deterioration in the law and order situation which prompted the Central Government to impose President's rule.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: He did not say like that.

SHRI MANOJ BHATTACHARYA: Okay. It was a peculiar impasse created by the political parties. My friend, Shri Apok Jamir, has dealt with it by saying that there was a serious Constitutional crisis in Manipur. I remember, Mr. Radhabinode Koijom, who was the Chief Minister, was not elected on the ticket of the Samata Party. I am thankful to Shri Shourie who tried to give the real picture of the Manipur situation and the North-Eastern situation in a nut-shell. He was quite justified in referring to Mr. Ved Marwah, Governor of Manipur's report, that some people who were elected on some party's ticket, changed the party before the swearing-in-ceremony. In fact, they changed the party twice or thrice in these 5-6 days. The MSCP, Manipur State Congress Party, was an off-shoot of the Congress Party. Some broke away from it and gave birth to the Samata Party. The Samata Party had hardly two or three MLAs in the Manipur State Assembly. They elected. Mr. Radhabinode Koijom as the Chief Minister. He also could not produce results. There was a serious situation that precipitated; and horse-trading was rampant in Manipur. Naturally, there was a peculiar Constitutional crisis. Perhaps, this prompted the Central Government to impose President's rule in the State. There was no other alternative to President's rule in that State.

Madam, what I would like to say is that, it was the extreme insensitivity of the Governments, or the rulers and the administrators, be they the Central Government, or, the State Governments, which created this situation in Manipur. Manipur cannot be equated with other States. It should be viewed exceptionally, even among the North-Eastern States. Manipur's situation is quite exceptional. Whoever knows the geography of Manipur can recall that one-third of the State is valley and two-thirds of it are hills. Even in the 21st century, when so many developments have taken place in the world, even in India, the hilly people in this State are still resorting to primitive way of living. The jhum cultivation is still rampant in the hills. The light of modern civilisation did not reach the hills, where a majority of the Manipuri people live. Perhaps, Manipur is a solitary State wherein 29 ethnic groups live. There are some sects and sub-sects and other ethnic groups who live in Manipur. Manipur was annexed to India in the month of October, 1949, and, for 23 years, it was under Central rule. I am indebted to Shri Shourie for reminding the House that there were 17 Governments; and 7 times, President's rule was promulgated, without effecting any change in the life of the common Manipuris. Manipuris are facing a serious problem of unemployment. There is no industrialisation. There is no development. I think non-development is a perennial problem in the North-East, as a whole, and in Manipur in particular. No honest attempts have been made to effect development programmes in Manipur, either by the State Governments or by the Central Government. First of all, it is this extreme in sensitivity of the administration which has to be taken care of.

When there was a mass upsurge against the extension of the agreement with the NSCN (IM), I was in Manipur, along with the Left M.Ps., on the 7th and 8th July. I experienced that the entire Manipur was tormented. We have experienced the situation obtaining there. The entire population of Manipur, without any political guidance, without any particular political party in leadership, rose against the insensitive decision of the Government of India and they protested, 18 precious lives, including those of some women, were lost. But, even after six months from the date of promulgation of President's rule, no particular care has been taken by the Manipur Government to compensate the loss of lives monetarily or by any other means. I am sorry to say, Madam, that the insensitivity of the administration still persists in Manipur. The problem of unemployment is menacing in Manipur. No positive attempt, no well-meaning attempt, has been made to solve the problems of Manipur. It is a fact when the Governor

tells the delegation--Mr. Arun Shourie also referred to it--that in Manipur, unfortunately, the Government is a Government by the bureaucrats, of the bureaucrats and for the bureaucrats. Mr. Arun Shourie is right in saying that a major amount of the Plan outlay, Rs.850 crores out of Rs.1100 crores, are taken away for the salary of the Government employees, bureaucrats. I was rather perturbed to know that there are many fake appointments in Manipur.

Corruption is very high in Manipur. That corruption could not be taken care of even today. I was in Manipur yesterday and the day-before-yesterday in connection with some seminars and conventions. I have experienced in these two days that the same situation is persisting in Manipur. Well, there is no mass upsurge visible, but it is to be noted by Mr. Shourie and also the hon. Home Minister that the situation is still very, very grim. I would give some concrete examples of the corruption in Manipur. Representatives of the Manipur Government Higher Secondary Lecturers Welfare Association met me. They have also written letters to the hon. Home Minister long back. There are 44 higher secondary schools in Manipur. There are only six regular principals. Only six regular principals are running 44 higher secondary schools! Nine higher secondary schools are running without any principal or vice-principal. The Government has utilised, and is still utilising, the services of senior lecturers for the last five years, as principals and vice-principals, on in-charge basis, without any extra remuneration or allowance. This is No.1.

It was pointed out to the Government of Manipur, to the Koijjam Government and the Nipamcha Singh Government, that one Shri Sharat Kumar Sharma, the Secretary of the Council of Higher Secondary Education, was involved in marks tampering scandals in respect of his own wards. The people of Manipur, the teachers of Manipur, the intelligentsia of Manipur, demanded that he should be removed. They expected that. I also expected that because personally I know that Mr. Ved Marwah is a very able administrator. I expected that he would take prompt action against the person and he would be removed. But, unfortunately, even after six months of President's rule, nothing has been done about it.

I am just telling you about the situation of the intelligentsia of Manipur. What is the situation? About 350 part-time lecturers are working in different higher secondary schools and colleges and they are working at a

salary of Rs.2000 per month and nothing extra is being paid to them. There is a mushroom growth of private higher secondary schools in Manipur which, without the proper infrastructure, it is a menace now. This is in regard to the situation of the Manipur Government higher secondary school lecturers.

Then, what is the situation of professors, lecturers, who were selected by the Manipur State Public Service Commission? Some 81 lecturers were selected. They fulfilled the criteria of the University Grants Commission. Some 81 were selected and 18 were kept in the panel. Even after 16 months, nobody has got the appointment. In fact, when they were not being given the appointment letters, 17 lecturers have been appointed by a back-door method. There is an element of corruption in that. There is a serious allegation by the intelligentsia of Manipur that in absolute contradiction to the existing precedents, the State Government has absorbed and posted, in the Health Services Department, about 175 junior medical officers, who were recommended by the same Commission, that is, the Public Service Commission, whereas the lecturers could not be appointed. So, the situation of the intelligentsia, the education system, in the State is deplorably poor.

This is one example of the extreme insensitivity of the administration. (*Time Bell*) Madam, the problem is so enormous, the problem is so horrendous that I cannot finish my speech within five-six mintues' time. I will request you to allow me some more time. Madam, Manipur being a State, what future it has, perhaps, in the nadir in so far as the health situation is concerned. Madam, so far as the question of health situation in the State of Manipur is concerned, even though the projects of the handicapped associations were cleared by the State Government, they were cleared by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, the sanctioned amount is not reaching them. This is true in respect of many handicapped associations. This has been my experience in Manipur. The economy of Manipur is in a shambles. Dr. Shourie should note this point. For the economic development of Manipur, some cooperatives have been formed, and with the assistance of the OECF Japan, a sericulture project had been started, which would have benefited thousands and thousands of women folk in Manipur. But that project has been halted by the Government of India. Dr. Shourie should take special interests in such things, where the indigenous production of silk can be guaranteed by such projects. But these

projects are not being looked into properly. I will say that it is a situation where the Government has been insensitive insofar as the economic plunder of the State is concerned, insofar as corruption is concerned, insofar as developmental projects are concerned and insofar as infrastructure is concerned. I will once again refer to what the hon. Member, Shri Drupad Borgohain, has said. He has referred to National Highway Nos. 53 and 39. On these two roads, the Government of Manipur does not exist, the Central Government does not exist. There exists the NSCN(IM) and some other insurgent groups, who regularly collect taxes from the people, who regularly collect taxes from the contractors, who regularly collect taxes from the suppliers, and so, the loot in Manipur and out of Manipur is being made by these insurgent groups. Under the President's Rule, no executive measures could be taken up till now to tackle this problem. I will appeal to the Government of India, particularly, the hon. Home Minister that he should take special care so that these things do not persist in Manipur. Otherwise, the confidence level of the Manipur people cannot be elevated, it cannot be raised to a point where they will join the mainstream. They feel that they are being discriminated against. The Manipur people have got a very strong feeling that they are being discriminated against by the Government of India. These fears can be allayed only when a sensitive Government addresses itself to the situation in the right earnest. Lastly, I would like to refer to one more thing. One young girl, by the name of Sharmila, has been on a hunger strike for the last one year, that is, from 2nd November, 2000. She has now been put in jail. Right now, she is being given some solutions through the nasal route. She says that the extent of atrocities on women in Manipur has risen to such a horrendous proportion that she, as a citizen of Manipur, cannot live. When I went to meet her in the jail, she said to me that she has forefeited her right to live as a girl, as a woman, since the women in Manipur are being tortured by the Armed Forces. So, the rule of the C.R.P.F., the rule of the Assam Rifles, the rule of the Army and the rule of Police is a reality in Manipur. When will this situation change? If the Assam Rifles or the police forces have tightened their noose over the Manipur population, the Manipur people will continue to behave like insurgents, and will continue to join the insurgent groups. I would appeal to the Home Minister that he should take a serious note of the situation which is prevailing in Manipur. In fact, the situation prevailing in Manipur is deplorable. Dr. Shourie is right in saying so, and he has to be very, very sensitive to the situation, and once this problem is taken care of promptly, the situation will change. The people must have the confidence that the

Government of India and the people of India are sensitive to their problems. Unless we act promptly, we address the situation promptly, in right earnest, we will not be able to change the situation.

Lastly, I would like to say, since the situation in Manipur is altogether different, let the hon. Home Minister not say that the Manipur elections can be held along with the elections in Punjab and Uttar Pradesh. Since the Manipur situation is different, a conducive atmosphere, a conducive situation, must be created before holding the elections. It has to be given special treatment. It deserves a special treatment, not a treatment at par with Uttar Pradesh or Punjab. I would like to suggest that the Manipur situation should be properly supervised and seen in its proper perspective. At the same time, some concrete measures for development are to be initiated. Development means what touches the sensitivity of the people. That must be ensured. With these words, I support the Resolution moved by Shri L.K. Advani, subject to the observations that I have made. Thank you.

SHRI SHANKAR ROY CHOWDHURY : Madam Deputy Chairperson, it is a matter of happiness for me that a Statutory Resolution should have resulted in a debate on the North-East. I have had occasions to mention earlier that the problems of this forgotten region are always crowded out of the public attention. We have Afghanistan. Then, we have Kashmir, of course, if Afghanistan is not there. If we don't have Afghanistan or Kashmir, we have always the cricket. So, Manipur is not on the radarscope of the national horizon. I am happy, at least, on this occasion we have spent some time, discussing the problems of a State which is really crippled and paralysed. It is a crippled and paralysed member of this Union of States.

To begin with, I am very happy that the hon. Minister, Shri Arun Shourie, has been nominated as the Minister of Development of North Eastern Region. It is a good sign. I was relieved at the various assurances that he has given about the projects that have been taken in hand, and that are going to be implemented. I agree with my hon. friend, Shri Manoj Bhattacharya, that Manipur, of all the States in India, even within the North Eastern Region, deserves to have a special treatment.

Coming to the subject of the Resolution, which is for the extension of President's rule in Manipur for another six months--of course, it has to be

extended--I support it. Now, the task of the Governor is very simple. It is not permanent governance that the Governor is called upon to perform. He is required to prepare the State for the next elections. That is where I have many concerns, because the polity of Manipur has been eroded and ruined. I know Mr. Ved Marwah. He is a very capable and efficient officer. Now, I am sure, he is a very efficient Governor. Within a period of another six months, I hope he will be able to meet the requirements of the various political groups in Manipur, which we all have been discussing, to see eye to eye and to have a decent and reasonable election. That is number one.

Secondly, the civil disturbances in Manipur, consequent upon the extension of the agreement of ceasefire with the NSCN (IM), beyond the boundaries of Nagaland, have resulted in a division between the *Meitis* and the *Nagas*. It is one of the jobs of the Governor, where he must be assisted by the MPs and the Ministers of the Government of India, to try and bridge the gap between these two major sections of the people of that State. Thirdly, the law and order situation must be brought under control and this is one area where, as Shri Manoj Bhattacharya has said, we have to take firm measures and, at the same time, we have to ensure that the civil interaction between the Armed Forces whether they are the police or the Armed Rifles or the CRPF or the Army is such as to restore a sense of confidence of the Manipuri population in the system. Recently, there was a news item that 200 leaders of the UNLF have been arrested just across the Border in Myanmar by the Myanmar Army in the Kaba Valley which has been an old haunt of theirs. We know that. Now, they have been placed under arrest. Will the Government take some steps to ensure that these people are extradited to India and proceeded against so that they or their organisations do not resurrect themselves and interfere in the elections which are about to take place within a few months time? I am quite sure that because of the divide and because of the unfortunate differences which have arisen between the Nagas and the Meitis, the NSCN, in some form or the other, will interfere in the elections. One thing the Governor and the Government will have to do is to ensure that the environment in Manipur from the security point of view is conducive for elections. For that, I am a little concerned to hear that the Armed Forces which have been posted there for a long time have been withdrawn because this is precisely the time when they should be there to ensure that the atmosphere of stability is built up from now. The second and most important issue of the whole thing is economy. Personally, I think, with a Minister placed in charge and

the Governor's rule, the economic projects which have been sanctioned, must be given a go ahead. Now the hon. Minister has mentioned that the amount given for rural development to the special category States can be released only if the States give a matching 10 per cent grant. It is correct. It is correct for a normal State. But, Manipur is not a normal State. I would urge upon the Government to examine their own rules and regulations to see whether an exception can be made in the rules as applicable to this particular State because, I think, of all the States in India, including the most backward States that we think of, Manipur needs a special attention of the rest of the country. What we really need is -- a word was used by one of the speakers -- a fast track approach in Manipur. Even within the North-East, Manipur needs faster tracks than the other States. In think, in the long run, the Government of India will have to depute some kind of a task force to assist benevolently whatever Government comes to power in the next elections which, as the Members have mentioned, depending upon the examinations to be held there as well as the climatic conditions, should be around February and March. Thank you.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now we have to move onwards. I identify Shri Onward L. Nongtdu. He is the last speaker.

SHRI ONWARD L. NONGTDU (Meghalaya): Madam, I will take a few minutes while speaking on the Statutory Resolution moved by the Home Minister. We are aware of the circumstances which led to the Proclamation of the President's rule in Manipur six months ago.

But in my humble view, I guess, there are a few things or circumstances leading to the situation. The background of Manipur was such that there was no development at all. The economy of the State was really very, very bad. And, because of that and due to lack of developmental activities, unemployment was rampant. Madam, insurgency is prevalent in Manipur and we are told that there are as many as 19 insurgent groups active in the State of Manipur. Immediately preceding the proclamation of the President's rule, the political situation was such that the people had lost their confidence on their representatives at that time, coupled with the signing of the ceasefire without territorial limits. Madam, I am grateful to the Central Government for giving us the services of the present Minister of Development of North-Eastern Region. Apart from what

he has stated today about the development in the North-East, as a man, who come from the North-East and having a little experience in administration, I always maintain that funds have never been so much of a problem in the North-East; but implementation of the various programmes for which the funds were meant for and reaching out to the people have been the immediate and the main problem there.

And, speaking about the size of the Cabinet and the size of the bureaucracy in the North-East, I think, the Central Government also has to share the responsibility; because the way the Central Government has gone about in the matter of filling the vacancies of the people in the national service has to be looked into; on the whole, the size should be limited. As regards the size of the Cabinet, I think, the time has come for obtaining a national consensus on this issue. A provision has to be made in the Constitution so that uniformity is there throughout the country.

Madam, I would also like to say that there should be a new, complete and a fresh system of how the funds should be utilised on the ground. And, in my view, I would say, before fresh assistance for the North-East is sought for from outside the country, a law should be made wherein accountability should be made the top priority. Otherwise, in spite of whatever funds that are provided, you may not be able to achieve the desired results for the benefit of the people. Thank you, Madam.

श्री लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी : मान्यवर उपसभापति महोदया, आज की चर्चा एक प्रस्ताव के ऊपर है जिस का दायरा बहुत सीमित है, लेकिन मुझे बहुत खुशी है कि इस के कारण मणिपुर के ऊपर और कुल मिलाकर उत्तर-पूर्वी राज्यों के ऊपर भी ऐसी चर्चा हुई है जिस में से यह निर्णय भी एक प्रकार से उभरकर आया है कि एक अवसर और ढूंढना चाहिए जब उत्तर-पूर्वी राज्यों के बारे में एक विस्तृत चर्चा इस सदन में की जाए ।

यह खुशी की बात इसलिए भी है क्योंकि यह जो धारणा कुछ उत्तर-पूर्व के राज्यों में है और जिस का जिक्र अनेक सदस्यों ने के भाषणों में हुआ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार या नई दिल्ली या कुछ की नजरों में भारत का शेष हिस्सा, उत्तर-पूर्व के बारे में जितनी चिंता होनी चाहिए, जितना ध्यान देना चाहिए, वह नहीं देता है । यह बात सही है कि धारणा वहां पर है और कुछ मात्रा में धारणा साधार है । वहां की जो भौगोलिक दूरी है, उस भौगोलिक दूरी के कारण ही बहुत बार जितनी जवाबदेही महसूस करनी चाहिए, उतनी जवाबदेही महसूस नहीं की जाती है । इसीलिए 1998 से जब से यह सरकार बनी, इस बात का हमेशा मुझे संतोष हुआ कि प्रधान मंत्री जी और प्राय: सभी साथी इस चीज को पहचान कर उस को बदलने के लिए प्रयत्नशील रहे हैं । पहली सरकार मार्च, 1998 में बनी और डेढ़ महीना भी नहीं बीता, मुझे स्मरण है कि पहला-पहला प्रमुख

सम्मेलन दिल्ली में आयोजित हुआ जिस की प्रधान मंत्री जी ने स्वयं अध्यक्षता की । मान्यवर, वह उत्तर-पूर्वी राज्यों के सभी राज्यपालों और सभी मुख्य मंत्रियों का एक सम्मेलन था । मैं अभी इस सम्मेलन के बारे में पूछ रहा था तो मुझे बताया गया कि यह सम्मेलन 8 मई, 1998 को हुआ था। उस सम्मेलन में गृह मंत्री के नाते मेरा ध्यान तो ज्यादा सुरक्षा की ओर था कि वहां पर कितने राज्यों में उग्रवाद है, आतंकवाद है, अशांति है और कितने राज्यों में शांति है । कुल मिलाकर उत्तर-पूर्व में 7 राज्य हैं और अगर सिक्किम को भी जोड़ा जाए तो 8 बनते हैं । तो 8 में से 4 में अशांति है और 4 में शांति है, मोटे तौर पर यह दृश्य उपस्थित हुआ था । लेकिन उस सभा में, उस बैठक में, उस सम्मेलन में यह बात उजागर हुई कि अशांति, आतंकवाद, कानून और व्यवस्था में विघ्न का सीधा संबंध वहां विकास कैसा होता है, वहां नौजवानों में बेरोजगारी कितनी है - इन सब चीजों का एक-दूसरे से लगाव है । उस के बाद उस से भी एक बहुत बड़ा दो दिन का सम्मेलन शिलांग में हुआ था । प्रधानमंत्री जी ने उस की अध्यक्षता की थी और वित्त मंत्री व रक्षा मंत्री भी उस में उपस्थित थे । मैं भी वहां गया था और इन मंत्रालयों के प्रमुख अधिकारी भी वहां पर थे । वहां एक-एक मुख्य मंत्री से पूरे विस्तार से चर्चा हुई थी । अरुण शौरी जी ने अभी-अभी जिक्र किया कि अभी शिलांग में फिर से एक तीसरा सम्मेलन हुआ और वह बहुत सार्थक रहा है । उपसभापति महोदया, उस से भी महत्वपूर्ण बात मैं यह मानता हूं कि इस दिशा में बढ़ने का जो सरकार का निर्णय है, वह तब और प्रकट हुआ जब अरुण शौरी जी को इस बात का विशेष दायित्व दिया गया कि आप उत्तर-पूर्वी राज्यों के विकास के लिए उत्तरदायी होंगे कि वहां आर्थिक विकास कैसा हो रहा है, कितना हो रहा है और इसी कारण जब आज मणिपुर के इस सीमित प्रस्ताव पर चर्चा हुई तो मुझे लगा कि स्वाभाविक है कि इस प्रस्ताव का सभी लोग समर्थन करेंगे। लेकिन इस संदर्भ में अपने कुछ ही महीनों के अनुभव के आधार पर जो बातें अरुण शौरी जी कहेंगे उन का बहुत महत्व होगा । इसीलिए मैंने उनको संदेश भेजकर के, और विशेष रूप से आग्रह करके इसमें हस्तक्षेप करने के लिए कहा । मैं मानता हूँ कि उनके इस हस्तक्षेप का बहुत ही सार्थक परिणाम हुआ है, उनके हस्तक्षेप ने इस बहस को और सार्थक बनाया है । उन्होंने खासकर के कुछ ऐसी बातें कही हैं, जो शायद उन जैसा व्यक्ति, जो मूलतः राजनैतिक व्यक्ति नहीं है, कह सकता है, सबको दोष दे सकता है, अपने को भी दोष दे सकता है, सरकार को भी दोष दे सकता है । शायद यह वही कर सकता है । हमारी प्रकृति तो यह है कि हम अपना दोष नहीं मानते हैं, दोष हमेशा दूसरे का ही मानेंगे, दूसरे को ही दोषी कहेंगे । मुझे खुशी है कि इससे मणिपुर पर इतनी अच्छी चर्चा हुई है ।

महोदया, मणिपुर के बारे में मनोज जी ने चर्चा आरंभ की और उन्होंने कहा कि वहां पर राष्ट्रपति का शासन इसलिए लागू किया गया कि वहां पर कानून और व्यवस्था की स्थिति बिगड़ गई थी । यह बात सही नहीं है क्योंकि कानून और व्यवस्था की स्थिति बाद में बिगड़ना आरंभ हुई थी । वहां पर राष्ट्रपति शासन दो जून को लागू हुआ और उस समय जो स्थिति थी, जिसको कि कह सकते हैं कि जो कल्पना की गई थी कि 356 कब लागू करना चाहिए, उसका एक आदर्श उदाहरण है । वहां पर ऐसी स्थिति आई कि राज्यपाल ने लिखकर के केन्द्र को भेजा कि यहां पर सभी पार्टियों ने लिखकर दिया है कि हम सरकार बनाने की स्थिति में नहीं हैं और हम सिफारिश करते हैं कि राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू हो । किसी ने विरोध नहीं किया, सर्वसम्मति से सबने कहा कि राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू हो क्योंकि सरकार बनाने की स्थिति में नहीं हैं । सामान्यतया पिछली बार भी कहा गया और आज भी किसी ने कहा कि एनडीए की पार्टियों की आपस की

लड़ाई के कारण ऐसा हुआ । मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि एनडीए की पार्टियों में आपस में थोड़ा बहुत मतभेद भले ही हो, लेकिन स्थिति ऐसी थी, जिस स्थिति में एक स्टेज ऐसी भी आई कि मेरी पार्टी की सरकार बनने की स्थिति में थी । केन्द्र ने उस स्थिति में कहा कि हम सरकार बनाने के पक्ष में नहीं हैं । उसका कारण है कि फिर वैसा ही होगा, यह जो आपकी सरकार है वह कोई चुनी हुई सरकार तो है नहीं, आपके पास इतना समर्थन तो है नहीं, आपके जो एम.एल.ए. चुनकर आए थे वह तो केवल पांच, छह ही थे और फिर पांच, छह से आप इतने हो गए तो यह कोई आदर्श स्थिति नहीं है और इसीलिए जिसको कहेंगे, सेल्फ एब्डीकेशन करना पड़ेगा और सेल्फ एब्डीकेशन का परिणाम हुआ ।

उपसभापति महोदया, मैं मानता हूं कि एण्टी डिफेक्शन ला बनने के बाद उस पर अनेक बार चर्चा हुई है, उस सदन में तो उस समय के अध्यक्ष जी ने सारी पार्टियों को बुलाकर के सलाह-मशविरा करके कहा कि उसमें इस इस प्रकार के परिवर्तन होने चाहिएं, जो आगे हुए नहीं। आज भी यह बात सही कही है, शायद अडो सिंह जी ने कही या किसी और सदस्य ने कही, हां, जमीर जी ने कही कि There must be a second look at the Anti Defection law. There is need for it. यह तो कोई उपयुक्त स्थिति नहीं है कि होलसेल में डिफेक्शन परमीशिबल है, रिटेल में परमीशिबल नहीं है । यह अच्छी चीज नहीं है ।

उपसभापति महोदया, मुझे उन दिनों का स्मरण है, जब पहले पहले डिफेक्शन शुरू हुआ था तब यह चर्चा हुई थी कि आया राम और गया राम । हरियाणा के कोई माननीय सदस्य यहां पर होंगे । नाम थे उनके, एक का आया लाल नाम था और दूसरे का गया लाल या गया राम नाम था । तो एक का आया लाल नाम था और एक का गया राम था । उन दिनों का एक कार्टून मैं हमेशा याद किया करता हूं, जो बहुत स्ट्राइकिंग था । उसमें एक कहानी छपी थी कि एक एम.एल.ए. ने शायद दो बार पार्टी बदली थी और जब तीसरी बार उसने पार्टी बदली तो जिस पार्टी में वह गया उन्होंने उसको बंद करके एक मकान के अंदर रखा, लेकिन उसने मकान के एक कमरे से रस्सी लेकर और उससे ऊपर के रास्ते उतर कर दूसरी पार्टी में चला गया था । एक कार्टून छपा कि एक मकान से कोई रस्सी से उतर रहा था और नीचे दो पुलिस वाले बात कर रहे थे । वह आपस में कह रहे थे कि अगर वह रस्सी से ऊपर जा रहा है तो वह चोर है और अगर नीचे उतर रहा है तो एम.एल.ए. है । I remember all this. उसके बाद से हमारा जो एंटी डिफेक्शन ला का अनुभव हुआ है, उसका विश्लेषण करके कि क्या परिणाम हुआ, क्या वास्तव में वह उसको रोक सका है क्या, हम इस नतीजे पर आएंगे कि जो हमारी अपेक्षा थी, वह पूरी नहीं हुई और वह अपेक्षा पूरी करने के लिए मुझे लगता है कि यह निर्णय अगर हो जाए तथा कानूनी व्यवस्था हो जाए कि जिस पार्टी से आप चुने गए हैं यदि उस पार्टी को आप छोड़ेंगे तो पार्टी छोड़ते ही आपकी मैम्बरशिप आटोमेटिकली समाप्त हो जाएगी, यह व्यवस्था अगर करने की हम हिम्मत करेंगे तो वह अपेक्षा पूरी हो जाएगी । यह ठीक है कि स्प्लिट का एक तर्क है, ऐसा नहीं है कि उसका तर्क नहीं है । अब अगर स्प्लिट का तर्क न होता तो सी.पी.आई. और सी.पी.एम. के बीच में जो डिवीज़न आया था, उस समय सब के सब डिसक्वालिफाई हो जाते । मेरी पार्टी जब बनी थी, जनता पार्टी में से उसका भी कुछ परिणाम होता । इसलिए स्प्लिट का लॉजिक होते हुए भी प्रेक्टिकल टर्म में उसने इस एंटी डिफेक्शन लॉ को निरस्त कर दिया है । इंतजार करते रहते हैं कि 18 लोग हैं उनमें से 7 कैसे करें, 6 कैसे करें और 7 को कैसे पटाया

जाए । यह एक अस्वस्थ स्थिति है । मुझे जानकारी नहीं है कि जो एक कमीशन काम कर रहा है, वह इस विषय में जा रहा है या नहीं जा रहा है लेकिन नार्थ-ईस्ट के बारे में चर्चा करते हुए संविधान के ये दो पहलू ध्यान में रखने होंगे - एक डिफेक्शन लॉ से संबंधित और दूसरा साइज़ आफ दि केबिनेट, साइज़ आफ दि काउंसिल आफ मिनिस्टर्स । दिल्ली में हमने जब कानून बनाया, दिल्ली चूंकि स्टेट नहीं है, दिल्ली एक यूनियन टेरेटिरी है विद एन असेम्बली, उसमें संसद ने व्यवस्था कर दी और संसद ने कहा कि 7 से अधिक मंत्रिमंडल में सदस्य नहीं होंगे, इसका बहुत अच्छा परिणाम हुआ । दिल्ली सरकार को स्टेबल बनाने में इस एक फैक्टर ने बड़ा काम किया है। मुझे लगता है कि नार्थ-ईस्ट में और नार्थ-ईस्ट में ही क्यों देशभर के लिए हमें मंत्रिमंडल के आकार के बारे में सोचकर कोई न कोई कंसैंसस बनाना चाहिए और उसके आधार पर करना चाहिए । उसका नार्थ-ईस्ट में और मणिपुर में जो इनस्टेब्लिटी आई, उस इनस्टेब्लिटी से सीधा संबंध रहा है, उस कांस्टिटयूशन क्राइसिस से सीधा संबंध रहा है जिसके कारण 356 न केवल केन्द्र ने लागू करने का निर्णय किया लेकिन 356 के इतिहास में पहली बार सब के सब एम.एल.एज. ने कहा कि 356 लगा दो । 356 लगाने के लिए कहने वाले सब के सब ने यह नहीं कहा कि भंग कर दो, असेम्बली को भंग करके नए चुनाव का सामना करने की तैयारी सबकी नहीं होती और अभी भी मैं मानता हूं कि देखना पड़ेगा कि वास्तव में स्थिति चुनाव के लिए कन्डयूसिव बनी या नहीं । क्योंकि सब लोगों की इच्छा थी इसलिए मैंने उसके साथ जोड़कर कह दिया कि हम चाहते हैं कि फरवरी-मार्च में ये हो जाएं । शायद मनोज जी ने पूछा या खगेन जी ने पूछा कि बाकी पोलिटिकल पार्टीज़ से सलाह की या नहीं की ? मैं बताना चाहूंगा कि जो रिपोर्ट हमारे पास राज्यपाल जी ने भेजी है, उसमें उन्होंने स्वयं लिखा है कि :-

> "The turmoil in the State that followed the agreement between the NSCN(IM) and the Government of India is still not fully settled down. It is likely to take some more time for normalcy to return. All the major political parties
>
> are of the view that two or three more months should be given for the emotions to further calm down. I have been meeting the leaders of all political parties in the State to elicit their views on the subject. There appears to be a general consensus among them that the elections should be held in February-March, 2002."

तो यह जो जनरल कंसैंसस है, उस कंसैंसस के साथ केन्द्रीय सरकार भी अपने को जोड़ती है और उस सदन में और इस सदन में भी मैंने यह पाया है कि साधारणतया सब सदस्यों की इच्छा यह है कि चुनाव फरवरी-मार्च में, जिस समय इलेक्शन कमीशन उत्तर प्रदेश, उत्तरांचल और पंजाब के चुनाव करवाने का निर्णय करे, उस समय हम चाहेंगे कि मणिपुर के भी चुनाव हो जाएं, अलबत्ता इस मामले में निर्णय इलेक्शन कमीशन ही करेगी और तब जो भी गवर्नर का असैसमेंट

5.00 P.M.

होगा, वह भी उसमें लाभकारक होगा । और अनेक बातें जो यहां कही गई हैं, हरेक का उत्तर तो मैं नहीं दूंगा लेकिन मैं जानकारी के लिए बताना चाहता हूं कि यह कहना कि वहां पर सरकारी कर्मचारियों को तनख्वाह नहीं मिली है, यह बात सही नहीं है । हां, इस नाते यह अवश्य सही है कि जो लोग स्ट्राइक पर हैं, उनको तनख्वाह नहीं मिली है लेकिन बाकी लोग जो काम पर लगे हुए हैं, उनको अक्टूबर के अंत तक तनख्वाह मिल चुकी है ।

उपसभापति महोदय, कुछ और बातें भी कही गई हैं जिनका मैंने नोटिस लिया है, उनका सीधा संबंध इससे नहीं है लेकिन मैं राज्यपाल जी से जरूर इस बारे में बात करूंगा और चाहूंगा कि आने वाले 3-4 महीनों में वहां केन्द्रीय शासन, राष्ट्रपति शासन रहते हुए ये सारी चीजें, जिनकी चर्चा पहले होती थी, इनमें हम जितना सुधार ला सकें, लाएं । राज्यपाल जी एक अच्छे प्रशासक हैं, यदि उनको और सहायता की जरूरत है, सलाहकारों की जरूरत है तो वह देने की व्यवस्था हम करेंगे लेकिन हम चाहेंगे कि आने-वाले 3-4 महीनों में वहां शासन सुचारु रूप से चले ।

दूसरी ओर अरुण शौरी जी ने आपको इस बात का आश्वासन दिया है कि जो भी घोषणाएं हुई हैं पैकेज के बारे में कि इतना-इतना हम खर्चा करेंगे, वे केवल घोषणाएं नहीं हैं, उनकी लगातार मॉनीटरिंग होती रहती है और जो-जो उसके लिए जवाबदेह हैं, उनको रिपोर्टिंग करनी पड़ती है, लगातार करनी पड़ती है और आज जब हमने एक अलग मंत्रालय उसके लिए कायम किया है तो निश्चित रूप से यह हो जाएगा ।

यह स्थिति जरूर चिंताजनक है कि इतने सालों में, 5 सालों में 48,000 करोड़ रुपए खर्च हों और उसके परिणाम धरती पर न दिखाई दें तो निश्चित रूप से यह एक असंतोष पैदा करता है । ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए । इस दिशा में सरकार जो कुछ भी कर सकेगी, वह अवश्य करेगी, यह आश्वासन मैं आपको देता हूं और एक बार पुन: मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि आगामी फरवरी-मार्च में बाकी चुनावों के साथ मणिपुर के चुनाव भी होंगे । मैं आभारी हूं कि प्राय: सभी सदस्यों ने मणिपुर में राष्ट्रपति शासन को और 6 महीने बढ़ाने के लिए मेरे द्वारा रखे गए संकल्प का समर्थन किया है ।

SHRI MANOJ BHATTACHARYA: Madam, I have just one simple question that I would like to put to the hon. Home Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... Madam, during my speech I made a mention about one young girl Sharmila. ...*(Interruptions)*... What specific measures are you going to take? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: If you write to me ...*(Interruptions)*... Manojji, you have reminded me. ...*(Interruptions)*... But I have already noted it. I

would request you to write to me. Furthermore, I would like to request you further that when an incident of this kind comes to your notice, do draw the attention of the authorities, but do not make sweeping allegations against the BSF, the Army, the police, and all. I do not know who is responsible for this. But if any particular person is responsible, he is, certainly, to be hauled up. But when in the context of such an unfortunate incident of this kind we make allegations of a kind that the Army behaves this way, the police behaves this way, the BSF behaves in this way, you cannot imagine how hurt many of them feel those who are risking their lives at very many places and serve the country. They feel if, after all, because if one person has misbehaved, are they to be condemned for that? ...*(Interruptions)*... In fact, the moment you mentioned it, the incident touched me. But that one sweeping remark of yours I felt ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MANOJ BHATTACHARYA: I have not made any sweeping remark. I have only quoted what Sharmila told me day before yesterday. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am only quoting her. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: You have already drawn my attention. ...*(Interruptions)*... You need not have mentioned also Sharmila. ...*(Interruptions)*... You need not quote Sharmila in this ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MANOJ BHATTACHARYA: I appeal to you that you take some specific measures so that this problem is resolved. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Home Minister is giving you the assurance. He will take care of it. You better write to him because it should be on paper to take some action.

Now, I shall put the Resolution to vote.

The question is:

"That this House approves the continuance in force of the Proclamation dated the 2nd June, 2001, in respect of Manipur issued under Article 356 of the Constitution by the President, for a further period of six months with effect from the 2nd December, 2001."

The motion was adopted.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now the listed business is the Cine-workers Welfare Fund (Amendment) Bill, 2001. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सुरेश पचौरी (मध्य प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदया, आपसे अनुरोध है कि यह जो सिनेमा कर्मकार कल्याण निधि (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2001 है, चूंकि अब समय काफी हो गया है इसलिए आप कृपापूर्वक इसको अगले सप्ताह ले लें क्योंकि बहुत से मेंबर्स इस पर बोलने में इंट्रस्टेड हैं लेकिन अभी वे यहां मौजूद भी नहीं हैं और अब रोज़ा-इफ्तार का भी वक्त हो रहा है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री संघ प्रिय गौतम : मैडम, कई स्टार्स नहीं है।

उपसभापति : नहीं, स्टार्स नहीं हैं, वर्कर्स हैं। आप स्टार्स हैं क्या ? आपका नाम मेरे कागज पर लिखा है।

श्री सुरेश पचौरी : मैडम, आप एडजर्न कर दें तो बड़ी कृपा होगी।...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Next week? ...*(Interruptions)*... Or, whenever the time permits; tomorrow or later, whenever we have the time.

SHRI S. VIDUTHALAI VIRUMBI (Tamil Nadu) : Madam, if possible, we can see that it is finished today itself ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI O. RAJAGOPAL): Madam, we can introduce the Bill and the day after we can take it up for consideration.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Actually, the Business Advisory Committee has not taken any decision that we sit beyond five of the clock.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI MUNI LALL) : Madam, it was also listed yesterday ...*(Interruptions)*...

उपसभापति : आप कल आ जाइये। कल कर देंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... We sit everyday ...*(Interruptions)*... Yesterday you were sitting in our House, I agree with you. But, we sit everyday in this House.

श्री सुरेश पचौरी : हम चाहते हैं कि डिसकसन के समय केबिनेट मिनिस्टर मौजूद रहें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE (West Bengal) : The Bill was already introduced. Now, it is for consideration and passing. The question is whether it will be done today. Because, in that case, we shall have to take a decision whether we should sit beyond five of the clock. But the problem is, it will not be over within half-an-hour and at 5.30 p.m. some of our colleagues will have to break their fast. If we shall have to do it now, all that we can do is, we can initiate it but it cannot be completed before 5.30 p.m. That is why we are suggesting for taking it up some time in the next week.

उपसभापति : श्री संघ प्रिय गौतम जी भी जुड़ गए हैं। That is why he was asking to take it up today. The House is adjourned till eleven of the clock tomorrow.

The House then adjourned at seven minutes past five of the clock till eleven of the clock on Wednesday, the 28th November, 2001